GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. Ch.S. 52—G.E. 24-53-1, dated Bangalore, 9th April 1953.

The following Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, No. 21/28/52-AIS(1), dated the 28th February 1953, publishing the rules for a competitive examination to be held by the Union Public Service Commission in September 1953 for the purpose of filling vacancies in certain services is republished for general information.

By Order and in the name of the Rajpramukh,

N. PUTTARANGASWAMY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 28th February 1953.

RULES

No. 21/28/52-AIS(I).—The rules for a competitive examination to be held by the Union Public Service Commission in September 1953 for the purpose of filling vacancies in the following services are with the concurrence of the Ministries concerned and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in respect of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, published for general information :—

(1) The Indian Administrative Service ;
(2) The Indian Foreign Service ;
(3) The Indian Police Service ;
(4) The Indian Audit and Accounts Service ;
(5) The Indian Defence Accounts Service ;
(6) The Indian Railway Accounts Service ;
(7) The Indian Customs and Excise Service ;
(8) The Indian Income Tax Service—Class 1 ;
(9) The Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways ;
(10) The Indian Postal Service (Class I) ;
(11) The Military Lands and Cantonments Service (Class I and Class II) ; and
(12) The Central Secretariat Service (Grade III).

2. The examination will be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix II to the Rules.

3. Candidates will be considered in order of merit for appointment to the vacancies in the Services that are decided to be filled and for which they may be eligible :

Provided that a candidate who competes for the Indian Police Service and secures a sufficiently high place for appointment to that service will not be offered appointment to any other Service for which he may have competed and qualified except the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service.

Due consideration will be given to the preferences expressed by a candidate at the time of his/her application, but the Government of India reserve the right to assign him/her to any Service for which he/she is a condidate.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public Service.

4. (*a*) (i) A candidate for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the 1st August, 1953, *i.e.* he/she must have been born not earlier than 2nd August 1928 and not later than 1st August 1932.

(ii) A candidate for the Indian Police Service must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1953, *i.e.*, he/she must have been born not earlier than 2nd August 1929 and not later than 1st August 1933.

(iii) A candidate for any other service must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1953, *i.e.*, he/she must have been born not earlier than 2nd August 1929 and not later than 1st August 1932.

(*b*) (i) In the case of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and other Accounts and Allied Services, and of the Indian Income Tax Service—Class I, a Government servant who is over the age of 24 and under the age of 27 on the 1st August 1953 and either holds substantively a permanent appointment or has been in continuous service for a period of not less than two years on 1st August 1953 in a Department or Office under the control of any of the authorities mentioned in column 1 below may be admitted to the examination for the corresponding Service mentioned in column 2, if he/she is recommended by the Head of his/her Department :—

1	2
Comptroller and Auditor General of India.	Indian Audit & Accounts Service.
Commissioner of Income-tax.	Indian Income-tax Service—Class I.
Controller General of Defence Accounts.	Indian Defence Accounts Service.
Financial Advisers and Chief Accounts Officers of State Railways. Financial Advisers and Chief Accounts Officer, State Railways Coal Department and Director, Railway Clearing Accounts Office.	Indian Railway Accounts Service.
A Collector of Customs or Excise Service. Collector of Central Excise.	Indian Customs and

NOTE.—In the case of Income-tax Department, a probationary Class II Income-tax Officer appointed against a temporary Training Reserve Post will also be eligible for this concession irrespective of the length of his service therein.

(ii) In the case of the Indian Postal Service (Class I), a Government servant, who is over the age of 24 and under the age 27 on the 1st August 1953 and either holds substantively a permanent appointment or has been in continuous service for a period of not less than 2 years on the 1st August 1953, in *the subordinate or ministerial staff* subject to the administrative control of a Postmaster General or a Director of Posts and Telegraphs, except staff of the Telegraph Engineering, Traffic and Wireless Branches, may be admitted to the examination if he/she is recommended by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

(iii) No Government servant will be admitted to the examination if he/she has already appeared at two previous examinations under the age concession applicable to candidates for the Accounts and Allied Services and the Indian Postal Service (Class I).

(iv) An Assistant of the Central Secretariat Service who is over the age of 24 and under the age of 29 on the 1st August 1953 may also be admitted to the examination to compete only for the Central Secretariat Service, Grade III, if he/she is recommended by his/her Department provided that in the case of a temporary Assistant he/she must have rendered continuous service as an Assistant for a period of not less than three years

on the 1st August 1953 and his/her service is certified as "satisfactory" by the Department or office concerned.

NOTE 1.—The upper age-limit prescribed in all the above cases will be relaxable :—

(i) upto a maximum of three years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan.

(ii) upto a maximum of six years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan.

N.B.—Displaced persons will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held upto the end of December 1953. Thereafter, the concession will be admissible during the year 1954 to such displaced persons only as came out to India after the end of December, 1950.

NOTE 2.—Candidates who are admitted to the examination under the age concessions mentioned in clauses (i), (ii) and (iv) above will not be eligible for appointment if, after submitting the application, they resign from service either before or after taking the examination. They will, however, contiuue to be eligible if they are retrenched from the service or post after submitting the applications.

IN NO OTHER CASES CAN THESE AGE LIMITS BE RELAXED.

5. (*a*) A candidate for the Indian Administrative Service or the Indian Foreign Service must hold a degree of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I. The degree held by a candidate must be a degree in Arts, Science or Commerce and a degree held in any other subject shall not qualify him/her for admission to the examination. Any question whether a degree held by a candidate is of a nature qualifying him/her for admission to the examination shall be decided by the Union Public Service Commission whose decision shall be final.

(*b*) A candidate for the Indian Police Service must hold a degree of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I or have passed the Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination.

(*c*) A candidate for the other services except for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments must be a graduate of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I.

(*d*) A candidate for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways must—

(i) hold a degree of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I ; or

(ii) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) ; or have such educational qualifications as are now or may subsequently be recognised by that Institution as exempting candidates from passing Sections A and B of that examination ; or

(iii) hold the Associateship or Fellowship of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, or

(iv) hold the Hons. Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire. Such a candidate must have passed the common preliminary examination or must have been exempted therefrom.

(*e*) In exceptional cases the Union Public Service Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he/she is recommended by the Central or a State Government and has passed examinations conducted by other institutions, the standard of which in the opinion of the Commission, justifies his/her admission to the examination.

NOTE.—Candidates who are otherwise qualified but who have taken degrees from Foreign Universities which are not included in Appendix I, may also apply to the Commission and may be admitted to the examination at the discretion of the Commission.

6. (*a*) For the Indian Administrative Service or the Indian Police Service a candidate must be a citizen of India and must be domiciled in one of the States in India except Jammu and Kashmir.

NOTE 1.—Displaced persons who have migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in any of the above States will also be eligible to apply.

NOTE 2.—Vacancies in the cadre of the Indian Police Service of any State will ordinarily be filled only by persons domiciled in that State or in the adjacent Part C State, etc., as shown in Appendix V.

NOTE 3.—The Government of India may not select a woman candidate who is married or might require a woman to resign from the service in the event of her marrying subsequently.

(*b*) For other Services a candidate must be—

(i) a citizen of India, or

(ii) a subject of Sikkim, or

(iii) a person who has migrated from areas which now from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India, or

(iv) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE 1.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories :

(1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.

(2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.

(3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution *viz.*, 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered, or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

NOTE 2.—For the Indian Foreign Service a woman candidate is eligible only if she is unmarried or a widow without encumbrances. If such a candidate is selected, she will be appointed on the express condition that she might be called upon to resign the service on marriage or re-marriage.

NOTE 3.—A male candidate, married to a person of a nationality other than his own, will not ordinarily be appointed to the Indian Foreign Service. If a candidate, after appointment to the Indian Foreign Service, proposes to marry a person of a nationality other than his own, he must notify the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, of his intention. The Government of India reserve the right to require him to resign if he marries such a person.

7. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his/her duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who after such medical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe is found not to sa isfy these requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be medically examined.

NOTE.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test

to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

8. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III. No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained except to the extent stated in the Appendix nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

9. No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he/she holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

10. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his/her candidature by any means may disqualify him for admission.

11. Candidates are informed that some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing departmental examinations which candidates have to take after entry into Service.

APPENDIX I

List of Universities approved by the Government of India.

Indian Universities

Any University incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a Part A or Part B State Legislature in India.

The degrees and diplomas mentioned below have also been recognised provisionally as equivalent to the Bachelor of Arts degree of a recognised University with effect from the date specified against each :—

Alankar of Gurukul, University Kangri, Hardwar w.e.f. 5th July 1948.

Jamia Sanadi of Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, w.e.f. 3rd December 1946.

Shastri of Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras, w.e.f. 6th May 1946.

University in Burma

The University of Rangoon.

English and Welsh Universities

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Wales.

Scottish Universities

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

Irish Universities

The University of Dublin (Trinity College).
The National University of Dublin.
The Queen's University, Belfast.

Pakistan Universities.

The University of Punjab.
The Dacca University.
The University of Sind.

APPENDIX II.

A.—The Examination shall be conducted according to the following plan :—

Part I.

Compulsory papers up to a total of 450 marks for all services.

Part II.

Optional papers up to a total of 600 marks for all services except the Indian Police Service for which the required total will be 400 marks.

Part III.

Additional papers for candidates who compete for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service up to a total of 400 marks as detailed in Appendix IIA.

For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service the two additional papers of only such candidates will be examined and marked as attain a certain minimum standard at the written examination in all the other subjects.

Part IV.

Personality test for such candidates as may be called by the Union Public Service Commission carrying a maximum of 300 marks for all Services except the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service. The maximum personality test marks for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service shall be 400.

B.—ALL QUESTION PAPERS MUST BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH, EXCEPT QUESTION PAPERS IN LANGUAGES WHICH, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY REQUIRED OTHERWISE, MAY BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH OR IN THE LANGUAGE OFFERED.

Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstance, will they be allowed the help of an amanuesis (scribe) to write down the answers for them.

1. The following will be the subjects for the written examination for all Services with such restrictions and combinations as are detailed below :—

Compulsory (for all candidates)—

		Marks
(1)	English Essay	150
(2)	General English	150
(3)	General Knowledge	150

Optional.—(i) Candidates for the Indian Police Service must select any *two* of the following subjects, and

(ii) Candidates for all Services other than the Indian Police Service must select any *three* of the following subjects :—

(4)	Pure Mathematics	200
(5)	Applied Mathematics	200
(6)	Chemistry	200
(7)	Physics	200
(8)	Botany	200
(9)	Zoology	200
(10)	Geology	200
(11)	English Literature	200
(12)	Indian History	200
(13)	British History	200
(14)	World History	200
(15)	International Law	200
(16)	General Economics	200
(17)	Political Science	200
(18)	Law	200
(19)	Philosophy	200
(20)	Geography	200
(21)	One of the following :— Latin, French, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Spanish, Russian, German and Chinese	200

Note.—For the Indian Foreign Service only and for no other Service candidates may select any two of these languages.

		Marks
(22)	Statistics	200
(23)	Advanced Accountancy and Auditing	200
(24)	Mercantile Law	200
(25)	Applied Mechanics	200
(26)	Prime Movers	200

2. *Restrictions on the selection of optional subjects*—

(*a*) Subjects 25 and 26 must not be offered for the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Foreign Service or the Indian Police Service.

(*b*) Of the History subjects 12, 13 and 14, not more than two can be offered for any service.

(*c*) Of the Law subjects 15, 18 and 24, not more than two can be offered for any service.

(*d*) Of the Mathematics subjects 4, 5 and 22, not more than two can be offered for any service.

3. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all of the subjects at the examination.

4. The Commission will summon at their discretion only such candidates as they consider suitable for interview for a personality test.

5. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

6. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him/her.

7. Credit will be given for orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination.

APPENDIX II-A.

Vide *Part III*.

All candidates wishing to compete for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service must select *any two* of the following subjects for the additional papers :—

	Marks
(27) Higher Pure Mathematics... ...	200
or	
Higher Applied Mathematics ...	200
(28) Higher Chemistry	200
(29) Higher Physics	200
(30) Higher Botany	200
(31) Higher Zoology	200
(32) Higher Geology	200
(33) English Literature from 1780 to 1901...	200
(34) Indian History from 1600 to the present day	200
or	
British Constitutional History from 1603 to the present day	200
or	
European History from 1789 to 1878 ...	200
(35) Advanced Economic Theory ...	200
or	
Advanced Indian Economics ...	200
(36) Political Theory from Hobbes to the present day	200
or	
Political Organisation and Public Administration ...	200
(37) Advanced Metaphysics including Epistemology	200
or	
Advanced Psychology including Experimental Psychology	200
(38) Arabic Civilization including Muslim Philosophy	200
or	
Persian Civilization and Philosophy...	200
or	
Ancient Indian Civilization and Philosophy	200
(39) Anthropology	200
(40) Sociology	200
(41) Higher Geography	200

NOTE 1.—The standard of the above papers will be higher than that prescribed for the optional papers detailed under para 1 of Appendix II.

NOTE 2.—For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service, the two additional papers of only such candidates will be examined and marked as attain a certain minimum standard at the written examination in all the other subjects.

APPENDIX II-B.

Standard and syllabus of the examination.

NOTE.—The standard of optional papers will be approximately that of an Honours Degree examination of an Indian University.

1. *English Essay.*—An essay to be written in English on one of several specified subjects.

2. *General English.*—Questions to test the understanding of and the power to write English. Passages will usually be set for summary or precis.

3. *General Knowledge.*—Including knowledge of current events and of such matters of every day observation and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific subject. The paper will also include questions on Indian History and Geography of a nature which candidates should be able to answer without special study.

4. *Pure Mathematics.*—The subjects included will be :—

(1) Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations with Determinants.
(2) Pure Plane Geometry and Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.
(3) Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential equations.

5. *Applied Mathematics.*—The subjects included will be :—

(1) Statics (including Theory of Attractions and Potential) and Hydrostatics.
(2) Dynamics of a particle and Elementary Rigid Dynamics.

6. *Chemistry.*—The paper will include questions on General (including Physical) Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry and Organic Chemistry.

7. *Physics.*—The paper will include questions on General Physics, Heat, Light, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.

8. *Botany.*—The subject includes Vegetable Physiology.

9. *Zoology.*

10. *Geology.*—The subject includes Mineralogy.

11. *English Literature.*—Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the History of English Literature from the time of Spencer to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria with special reference to the works of the following authors :—

Shakespeare, Milton, Johnson, Dickens, Wordsworth, Keats, Carlyle, Tennyson and Hardy.

Evidence of first hand reading will be required.

12. & 13. *Indian and British History.*—The examination will be in Indian History from the beginning of Asoka's reign to the close of the 19th Century and in British History from 1485 to 1880. The papers will include questions on social and literary developments.

14. *World History.*—1789 to 1939.

15. *International Law.*—Including also the History of International Law and the Law of Belligerents and Neutrals in War.

16. *General Economics.*—Candidates will be expected to have a knowledge of economic theory and should be prepared both to illustrate theory by facts and to analyse facts by the help of theory. Questions may be set on the history of economic thought.

17. *Political Science.*—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history. political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation but also the general theory of the State. Questions may also be set on constitutional forms. (Representative Government, Federalism, etc.) and Public Administration, Central and Local. Candidates will be expected to have knowledge of the origin and development of existing institutions.

18. *Law.*—Constitutional Law of the British Commonwealth. Jurisprudence, Torts, Indian Law of Contract, Indian Evidence Act, Indian Penal Code.

19. *Philosophy.*—The subject covers the history and the theory of Ethics, Eastern and Western, and includes moral standards and their application, the problems of moral order and progress of Society and the State, and theories of punishment. It includes also the history of western Philosophy and should be studied with special reference to the problems of space, time and causality, evolution and value and the nature of God.

20. *Geography.*—Geography of the world with special reference to India. Questions may be set on topics which concern Geography jointly with other subjects, such as Economics, History, Physics, Botany and Geology.

21. *Languages.*—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the principal classical authors and to be able to translate from and compose in the language.

NOTE.—Candidates for Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian may be asked to answer some questions in Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian as the case may be. Answers required to be written in Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari script.

22. *Statistics.*—(1) Frequency distributions, average, percentiles, and simple methods of measuring dispersion, graphic methods, treatment of qualitative data, *e.g.*, investigation of association by comparision of ratios, the practice of graphic and algebraic methods of interpolation.

(2) Practical methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade transport, production and consumption, education, etc., methods of dealing with population and vital statistics, miscellaneous methods used in handling statistics of experiments or observations.

(3) Elements of modern mathematical theory of statistics frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally, accuracy of sampling as affecting averages, percentages, the standard deviation, significance of observed differences between averages, of groups, etc., the theory of correlation for two variables.

23. *Advanced Accountancy and Auditing.*

(*a*) *Advanced Accountancy.*—The principles of Accountancy and their practical application to all types of trading, commercial, industrial, banking, insurance and investment undertakings. Accounts relating to the flotation, amalgamation, absorption, reconstruction, reorganisation and liquidation of companies, partnerships, holding the subsidiary companies, statutory and public utility undertakings; the accounts of educational, scientific, charitable and religious endowments trusts and institutions; provident and superannuation funds; branch accounts, foreign exchange, etc.

NOTE.—The accounts of Executors and Trustees of the Estates of Deceased Persons, Liquidators, Receivers; Official Assignee, etc. will *not* be included.

(*b*) *Cost Accounts.*—The main principles of Cost Accounting, the treatment and control of stocks, stores, materials, labour, direct and indirect expenses and on cost.—Contract Cost Account,, Process Cost Accounts, Single costing, Standard costing, multiple costing, and operation costing: Double Entry Cost accounting: reconciliation of cost accounts with financial accounts.

NOTE.—Candidates will be expected to be acquainted mainly with the basic principles; specialised knowledge of cost accounting will not be required.

(*c*) *Auditing.*—The principles and procedure of Auditing and their practical application to all types of trading, commercial, industrial banking, insurance, public utility and investment undertakings: Rights and Duties of Auditors; Internal Audit Investigations of actual and suspected frauds. Auditors' report, certificates and opinions, Limitations of Audit.

(*d*) *Income-tax.*—The main legal and Accountancy Principles governing the *computation of total income and total world income* for purposes of income-tax.

NOTE.—Specialised knowledge of Income-tax Law will *not* be expected. Candidates will be required to have a sound grasp of the provisions of section 10 of the I. T. Act and a working knowledge only of sections 3 to 4B, 6 to 15A, 16(1) (*a*) and (*b*), 16(2), 15, 18A, 22, 23(1) to (3), 26A, 42, 49B and 55 to 58 and the connected Rules of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922. Also the Indian Finance Acts of 1946 and subsequent years.

24. *Mercantile Law.*—The main principles of the law relating to :—

Agreements.
Contracts.
Bailement.
Pledge.
Sale of Goods.
Agency.
Partnership.
Indemnity and Guarantee.
Negotiable Instruments.
Company Law and Liquidation of Companies.
Life, Fire, Marine Insurance.
Common Carriers, and Carriage of Goods by Land, Sea and Air.
Insolvency.

25. *Applied Mechanics*—

(a) *Buildings.*

Consideration of materials used in the construction of roof-trusses. Steel and timber. Determination of stresses in trusses by various methods. Dead loads and wind pressure. Factors of safety and working stresses.

Design of roof-trusses. Various types of roof-trusses and roof-coverings; collar beam and hammer beam trusses.

Use of Euler's, Gordon's, Rankine's, Fidler's, Johnson's and straight line formulæ in the design of struts. Buckling factor of struts; curves showing comparative strength of struts obtained by various formulæ. Choice of size of sections. Finish of steel work. Joints, Design of end-bearings; methods of fixing and supporting ends.

Application of circles and ellipse of stress and Clapeyron's theorem to design of structures.

Cast Iron and Steel Columns.—Flange and web connections to steel columns; caps; bases; transverse bracing of columns.

Foundations.—Safe pressures; foundations for columns. Slab foundations, cantilever foundations: grillage foundations. Wells Piles.

Retaining Walls and Earth Pressures.—Rankine's theory, Wedge theory, Winker's and Bligh's graphical constructions with corrections. Design of various types of retaining walls in masonry.

Tall Masonry and Steel Chimneys.—Theory and design.

Design of Steel and masonry reservoirs: with considerations of wind-pressures.

Deflection of framed structures and determination of stresses, etc., in redundant fames.

Influence diagrams for bending moment and shear for uniformly distributed and irregular loads on trusses, built in beams, and three pinned, parabolic, semi-elliptic and semi-circular arches.

General principles of dome design.

Principles of Building Design; consideration of loads on buildings. Steel-works, girders, etc., for buildings.

(b) *Bridges.*

Design of superstructure. Determination by graphical and analitical methods of bending moment due to moving loads. Wind pressures.

Design of masonry bridges and culverts.

Plate-webb girders. Analysis of stresses.

Warren and lattice girders.

Three pinned arches ; doubly pinned and rigid arches.

General considerations on the design of suspension, cantilevers and tubular bridges.

Steel arched bridges.

Swing bridges.

(c) *Reinforced Concrete.*

Shear, bond and diagonal tension, its nature, evaluation and location of reinforcement. Design of simple and doubly reinforced beams and continuous beam.

Theory and design of reinforced concrete columns and piles.

Design of slab foundations.

Design of simple cantilever and counterfort retaining walls.

Equivalent moments of inertia for reinforced concrete sections.

Theory of elastic deflections and outline of investigation of stresses in reinforced concrete arches.

(d) *General.*

Analysis of stress, analysis of strain, elastic limit and ultimate strength. Relation between the elastic constants. Launhardt-Weyrauch formula for working stresses in a structural member and determination of its cross-sectional area. Repetition of stresses. Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for dead loads. Graphical determination of stresses in frames ; effect of wind pressure ; method of sections. Stress in the cross-section of a beam due to bending (M/I=f/y=E/R); compound and conjugated stresses. Rankine's theory of earth-pressure ; depth of foundations and strength of footings. Grillage foundations ; Columb's theory of earth-pressure : modification due to Rebahn.

Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for live loads. Analysis of uniform and unformly varying stress. Elastic theory of bending of beams ; bending and shear stresses in beams ; Modulus of section and equivalent areas. Maximum and minimum stresses in a joint due to eccentric loading. Stresses in dams and chimneys. Stability of block-work structures. Design of rivetted joints and stresses in boiler shells. Euler's theory concerning struts ; modifications due to Rankine, Gordon and others. Torsion, combined torsion and bending deflections. Encastre beams, Continuous beams and theorem of three moments. Elastic theory of arches. Masonry arches.

26. *Prime Movers.*—

Fuel, Gas Plants and Boilers.—

(a) *Fuel.*—Coal, wood, petroleum, gas petrol, alcohol, etc., physical characteristics, approximate chemical composition ; heat of combustion.

(b) *Gas Plants.*—Gas producers ; pressure and suction plants, arrangements and working.

(c) *Boilers.*—Draught ; natural, forced and induced, Ordinary forms of stationery locomotive, marine, water-tube, and other types ; heating surface, fire-grate area ; boiler efficiency; superheaters ; feed-water heaters ; accessories and management.

Theory of Heat Engines.—

(a) *Thermodynamical principles* ; Carnot's cycle ; perfect heat engine ; second law.

(b) *Air Engines.*—Stirling and other forms.

(c) *Internal Combustion Engines.*—Gas, oil and petrol engines ; types and working ; features of cycles. Proportioning of mixtures ; efficiencies.

(d) *Steam.*—Thermodynamics of the generation, expansion and condensation of steam ; heat-diagrams, etc.

(e) Steam engines and turbines, with special reference to modern developments.

(f) *Refrigerating Plants.*—Theory and General arrangement of the more common types.

(g) *Air Compressors.*—Theory of pneumatic working.

Generating Plants, Accessories and Details.—

(a) General arrangements and construction of the more important types.

(b) Condensers, air-pumps, circulating pumps, cooling tanks, etc.

(c) Carburettors, and system of ignition.

(d) Cylinders, pistons, cross-heads, guides, connecting rods, cranks, governors, fly-wheels, valves and valve-gears, glands and pipes.

(e) *Engine Testing.*—Consumption of steam and fuel, gas, and oil ; brakes, and dynamo-meters, indicators and indicator diagrams.

Personality test.—The candidate will be interviewed by a Board who will have before them a record of his/her career. He/she will be asked questions on matters of general interest. The object of the interview is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for the Service or Services for which he has applied by a Board of competent and unbiassed observers. The qualities to be judged may be broadly summed up as an assessment of the mental calibre of the candidate when that term is understood to include not only intellectual qualities but also social and moral traits of personality. Some of the qualities to be judged are mental alertness, critical powers of assimila ion, clear and logical exposition, balance of judgment, variety and depth of interests, ability for social cohesion and leadership, intellectual and moral integrity.

2. The technique of the interview is not that of a strict cross examination, but of a natural thought directed and purposive conversation, which is intended to reveal the mental qualities of the candidate.

3. The Personality test is not intended to be a test either of the specialised or general knowledge of the candidates which have been already tested through his written papers. Candidates are expected to have taken an intelligent interest not only in their special subjects of academic study, but also in the events which are happening around them both within and without their own State or country, as well as in modern currents of thought, and in new discoveries which should rouse the curiosity of well educated youth.

APPENDIX II-C.

Syllabus for additional papers to be offered by candidates competing for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service.

HIGHER PURE MATHEMATICS :

1. Infinite Series and Products,
2. Analysis :

(*a*) Functions of a real variable.
(*b*) Functions of a complex variable.

3. Advanced Geometry including differential Geometry. Curves in space. Envelopes. Curvature of surfaces. Lines of curvature. Geodesics.

HIGHER APPLIED MATHEMATICS :

1. Statics including Attractions and Potentials.
2. Hydrostatics. Fluid pressure. Atmospheric pressure. Capillarity.
3. Dynamics of a particle and Rigid bodies.

Particle Dynamics—Central Orbits. Constrained motion. Motion in a resisting medium. Motion in three dimensions.

Rigid Dynamics—Motion in two dimensions. Momentum and Vis-viva. Legrange's equations of motion and their application to small oscillations.

4. Hydrodynamics including the elementary theory of the motion of solids through a liquid, and surface waves.

5. Electricity and Magnetism.

6. Thermodynamics, Kinetic theory of gases, radiation.

HIGHER CHEMISTRY:

I. A study of the following elements: Rare gases, rare earths, elements of atomic number 43, 61, 85, 87, hafnium, protoactinium, polonium, rhenium and transuranic elements.

Co-ordination compounds. Radioactivity and transmutation of elements. Modern methods of atomic weight determination. Different forms of hydrogen and its isotopes. Free radicals of short life. Newer methods in analytical chemistry.

II. Theories of organic chemistry including resonance and hydrogen bond. Organic reactions and stereochemistry. Production and uses of aliphatic hydrocarbons. Natural and synthetic polymers and polysaccharides. Chemistry of diphenyl and polycyclic hydrocarbons. Tannins and depsides, terpenes and alkaloids. Natural colouring matters. Important member of the following: vitamins and harmones, sterols and bile acids, cardiac glycosides. Insecticides and antibiotics. Synthetic drugs and perfumes.

III. The states of aggregation. Surface chemistry and colloids. Thermodynamics—I and II laws of thermodynamics and their application to chemical phenomena. Electrochemistry. Chemical kinetics and catalysis. Quantum theory.

HIGHER PHYSICS:

1. General Properties of Matter and Sound—Mechanics of deformable bodies. Helical Springs. Capillary phenomena. Viscosity. Wave motion. Acoustical measurements. Absorption of sound. Ultrasonics.

2. Heat and Thermodynamics—Brownian motion. Kinetic theory of gases. Transport phenomena in gases at low pressures. Thermodynamic functions and their applications. Specific heat of solids. Conduction and convection. Absolute scale, measurement of temperature.

3. Optics—Theory of co-axial symmetrical optical systems and instruments. Experimental spectroscopy. Electromagnetic theory. Scattering of light. Diffraction. Polarisation. Conical refraction.

4. Electricity and Magetism—Gauss theorem. Electrometers Atmospheric electricity. Magnetic hysteresis. Theory of permanent magnets. Measurement of electrical quantities. Alternating Current theory. Induction Motor, Cyclotron and other methods for production of high voltages. Transmission and reception of wireless waves. Television.

5. Electron Theory and Wave Mechanics—Hydrogen and helium spectra. Zeeman and Stark effects. Paul's principle and periodic classification of elements. X-rays and X-ray spectroscopy. Compton effect. Motion of electron in electric and magnetic fields. Conduction in metals. Supraconductivity. Thermionics. Thermal ionization. Properties of atomic nuclei. Mass Spectroscopy. Radioactive transformations. Elementary particles and their properties. Nuclear forces. Cosmic rays. Special theory of relativity. Dual nature of light and matter. Schroedinger's equation and its solution in simple cases.

HIGHER BOTANY:

Candidates will be expected to possess an advanced knowledge of the main groups of the vegetable kingdom, both living and extinct (*viz.* Algæ, Fungi, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms) with special reference to the Indian flora.

Anatomy—Origin, nature and development of plant tissues and their distribution from ecological and physiological point of view.

Ecology—Principal types of vegetation of India, their distribution and the importance of vegetational study.

Physiology—An advanced knowledge of the important Physiological processes of plant body.

Plant Pathology—An advanced knowledge of the important diseases of plants caused by bacteria, fungi, viruses and physiological diseases together with the methods of control.

Economic Botany—A study of the important economic plants of India and their distribution.

General Biology—A knowledge of fundementals and recent development in variation, heredity, evolution, cytology, genetics and principles of plant breeding.

HIGHER ZOOLOGY:

(1) The Structure, bionomics, development, classification and general organisation of the following groups:—

Protozoa (Protozoa and disease); Parazoa; Coelenterata; Platyhelminthes and Nemathelminthes (with special reference to the disease carriers of man and domestic animals); Annelida; Arthropoda (Economic role of Insects in India); Chaetognatha, Rotifera. Polyzoa. etc.; Mollusca; Echinodermata; Cephalochordata; Urochordata; Cyclostomata; Elasmobranchii; Teleostei, Dipnoi; Amphibia; Reptillia; Aves; and Mammalia.

(2) General Biology:

Evolution; Heredity and Mendelism; Variations; Mutations; Basic Principles of Cytology—Cell structure with modern concept of genes, Cell division, Fertilizations, Gametogenesis—Parasitism; Animal colouration; Mimicry; Geographical and Geological distribution of animals. Growth of Biological ideas and the contribution of great biologists to knowledge and civilization.

HIGHER GEOLOGY:

General Geology—History and development of the science of Geology. Origin and evolution of the Earth. Radioactivity and geology. Seismology. Isostasy, Wegener's Theory. Evolution of continents oceanic basins.

Crystallography and Mineralogy—Crystal symmetry and structure. The Reflecting Goniometer. Detailed study of rock-forming and economic minerals.

Petrology—Igneous rocks. Sedimentary rocks. Metamorphic rocks.

Structural and Field Geology—Problems of rock deformation. Structure in relation to topography, and economic geology. Methods of Geological Surveying and Mapping.

Palæontology, Stratigraphy and Indian Geology—

Palæontology—Detailed knowledge of invertebrate palæontology; an outline of vertebrate palæontology and palæobotany.

Stratigraphy and Indian Geology—Principles of stratigraphy. Detailed study of geological formation as developed in India, Pakistan and Burma.

Economil Geology—With special reference to India. Principles of Geological prospecting.

ENGLISH LITERATURE:

From 1780 to 1901 with special reference to the works of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Lamb-Jane Austen, Carlyle, Ruskin, Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson and Browning.

INDIAN HISTORY:

From 1,600 to the present day.

EUROPEAN HISTORY:

From 1789 to 1878.

BRITISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY FROM 1603 TO THE PRESENT DAY:

ADVANCED ECONOMIC THEORY:

Indifference technique of economic analysis—the Stationary State and Statical Equilibrium—Theory of Imperfect Competition—Laws of Production and Distribution—Theories of Capital and Interest—Theory of International Trade.

Economic Dynamics—National Income approach—Theory of Employment in a closed and in an open economy—Theories of the Trade Cycle—Taxation and public expenditure in a welfare State—Theories of Economic Development—Theory of Economic Planning.

ADVANCED INDIAN ECONOMICS:

Scope and nature of the Indian Economic Problem—Resources and Requirements—Population Trends and Population Policy—Indian Agriculture, Technological, institutional, social, legislative and financial aspects—Agrarian Reform—The Food Problem—River Valley Schemes—Industrial Development. Fiscal Policy—Foreign and Inland Trade—Balance of Payments—Currency and Prices in India. The Reserve Bank and its working—The banking system and Indian economic development—Taxation and Expenditure—National Income—Effects of the two World Wars on Indian Economy—Economic consequences of Partition—Indian Economy since Independence—Recent Economic Legislation—Planning India's economic development.

POLITICAL THEORY FROM HOBBES TO THE PRESENT DAY:

Theories of Contract and Natural Right—Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. The Historians—Vico, Montesquieu and Burke. The Utilitarians. The Evolutionists. The Idealists—Kant, Hegel, Green, Bradley and Bosanquet. Marxism; Pluralism and Fascism.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:

(i) Political Institutions—the rise of Modern National States. Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Governments. Unitary and Federal Governments. The Legislature. The Executive and the Judiciary. Methods of Representation. The Communistic and Totalitarian forms of Government.

(ii) Public Administration—The scope and nature of Public Administration. Rise of public administration in the 19th Century. Principles of administration as derived from the working of the Civil Services of England, France and India. Problems of personnel—Selection and training. The desirability of a scientific and economic Civil Service. Relationship of the Civil Servant with the public.

(iii) The growth of public Corporations.

ADVANCED METAPHYSICS AND EPISTEMOLOGY:

Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the views of prominent philosophers from Kant to the Present Day. Questions may be set on any of the following topics:—

1. The sources, materials, varieties, limits, and criteria of knowledge.

Truth, Falsehood and Error.

2. Theories of reality. Reality and Existence, Monism, Dualism and Pluralism. Post-Hegelian Idealism, Radical Empiricism. Creative Evaluation, New Realism, Neutral Monism, Logical Positivism.

ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGY INCLUDING EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY:

1. Scope, subject matter, and Methods of Psychology.
2. Relation of Psychology with physiology, the Social Sciences and Medicine.
3. Heredity and environment.

   The development of the individual.
   Motivation, feeling and emotion.
   Sensation, perception and observation.
   Learning, memory, imagination and thinking.
   Theories of personality.

4. Individual Differences. Measurement of intelligence and other abilities. Temperamental and personality tests.
5. Schools of Modern Psychology.
   The Interospectionists, the Hormic School Behaviourism. Gestalt, the Psycho-Analytical and allied Schools.

ARABIC CIVILIZATION INCLUDING MUSLIM PHILOSOPHY:

History and literature of the Arabs and Muslim Philosophy with special reference to the period from the middle of the 6th Century A.D. to the middle of the 13th Century A.D. Candidates offering this subject are expected to show a familiarity with the whole subject and not to restrict themselves to the special period.

PERSIAN CIVILIZATION AND PHILOSOPHY:

Persian history and literature with special reference to the period 1,000 A.D. to 1,500 A.D. Candidates offering this subject are expected to show a familiarity with the whole subject and not to restrict themselves to the special period.

ANCIENT INDIAN CIVILIZATION AND PHILOSOPHY:

The history of the Civilization, Philosophy and thought of India from 2000 B.C. to 1200 A.D.

NOTE.—The papers on civilization will test the knowledge of geography, history, and social, political and religious evolution and developments. Questions may be set which require an acquaintance with archæological discoveries.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

Physical Anthropology—its definition and scope. The Geological and Zoological background of physical anthropology. The origin of species—the roles of heredity—selection and evironment in the formation of species. Human Evolution—Man's place among the primates—time and place of anthropogenesis. Early types of Man—Palaeoanthropic man and Neanthropic Man—Homo Sapiens. Problems of race differences and the classification of living races.

Measurement's and quantitative treatment of the somatic differences in Man. Craniometry and Osteometry, Significance of blood group distribution.

Relationship between Physical and mental traits.

Scope of Social Anthropology. Relation between anthropology and sociology and other social sciences. Methods of study, Materials of observation. Evolutionary anthropogeographical, historical, functional and psychological approaches.

Family, clan, types of social structure, their distribution and origin.

Forms of marriage, Methods of securing wife, bride-price dowry, divorce and compensation. Kinship. Primitive government and social structure.

Myths in primitive life, art, ritual and tradition; Magical beliefs and practices. The concept of the supernatural. Religion sacrifice and taboo.

Principles of primitive economics. Types of economic structure. Division of labour, values, individualism and collectivism. Inter-tribal and intra-tribal exchange of goods and services.

Distribution of tribal groups in India—Levels of Cultural development represented by them; problems of tribal rehabilitation, adaptation, acculturation and assimilation of tribal groups. Methods adopted in the various States for tribal welfare.

SOCIOLOGY:

Scope of Sociology. Relations with the Social and natural sciences. Methods.

Origins of Society. Primitive life. Stages of socia evolution. Social heritage; its mechanisms. Orders of environment. Types of behaviour.

Social Structure. Groups. Institutions, Associations, Family, Marriage, Status, Class, Community. Herd and Crowd. Occupation. Property. Personality. Culture and Civilization. Myths and Legends. Language and Speech. Race. Contracts and their types. State. Morals and their evolution. Habits. Customs. Mores and Folkways.

Social Change. Technological, economic, demographic forces.

Psychological factors. Interaction, imitation, diffusion. Cultural factors. Role of ideas. Leadership. Laws of social change and social selection.

Social Processes. Competition. Differentiation. Collectivisation. Types of Conflict. Distribution of Wealth. Social Ecology.

Social maladjustment. Mass culture. City and Village. Crime, Social Evils.

Social Control. Agencies. The State and the Law. Welfare State. Religion. Art. Education. Public opinion and Propaganda.

Social Planning. Its principles. Indian conditions. Social Work and Welfare.

Social Security. Purpose and Progress.

History of Social Thought. Materialistic and Sociological schools. Indian contribution in the light of Indian Culture.

Elementary Social Statistics. Techniques of Social Surveys.

HIGHER GEOGRAPHY :

Geomorphology. The Earth. Isostasy. Seismology. Land forms. Origin of the continents. Origin and forms of the mountains. Earth Moments. Tension in the crust of the earth, its causes and results, rift-valleys.

Climatology. Structure of the atmosphere. Radiation. Insolation and temperature. Geographical distribution of temperature. Major regions of pressure and seasonal variations. Air masses and fronts. Principal types of pressure systems and their weather significance. Vapour in the atmosphere. Atmospheric electricity. Atmospheric optics. Weather analysis and weather forecasting.

Oceanography. Origin of the Oceans and Seas. Floor of the Oceans. Temperature, salinity. Sea-bottom deposits and their classification. Ocean circulation; waves, currents and tides.

Economic Geography. Influence of Environment on the economic activities of man. Primary production—Agriculture as an economic activity. Production of major foodstuffs. Beverage crops and raw materials of modern industry. Fishing. Forests. Minerals and mining. Power resources of the world. Secondary production. Chief manufacturing industries. Transport. Effect of inland waterways on the industrial development of important regions. Influence of road and rail in the opening of new regions; Main ocean-routes, air-routes and their geographical importance.

APPENDIX III

Fees

Candidates must pay the following fees :—

A. *To the Union Public Service Commission.*—Application and examination fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) of which Re. 1 should be paid by Money Order when asking for application form and connected documents and the rest in the form of a treasury receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission. The Commission cannot accept any other arrangement.

NOTE.—The Commission may, at their discretion remit the prescribed application and examination fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee.

B. *To the Medical Board.*—Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board in the case of candidates who are asked to appear before a Medical Board.

Candidates are required to pay their medical fee in cash to the Medical Boards concerned at the time of their medical examination.

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

NOTE.—"Scheduled Castes" means any of the castes mentioned in Appendix VI to these Rules. Scheduled Tribes are those given in Appendix VI A to these Rules.

APPENDIX IV.

Brief particulars relating to the Services to which recruitment is being made through this Examination. (Detailed information may, if desired, be obtained from the Ministry concerned).

1. *Indian Administrative Service.*—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of one year which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as the Government of India may determine.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he/she is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him/her forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his/her period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his/her appointment or, if his/her work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him/her from the service or may extend his/her period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under clauses (b) and (c) above.

(e) An officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service will be liable to serve anywhere in India either under the Central Government or under a State Government.

(f) *Pay Scales :*

Junior Scale : Rs. 350—400—450—450—500—540—30—600—E.B.—30—870—40—950 (19 years).

Senior Scale : Rs. 800 (6th year or under)—50—1,000—60—1,300—50—1,800 (25 years).

A probationer will be started on the junior time scale and permitted to count the period spent on probation towards leave, pension or increment in the time scale.

(g) *Provident Fund.*—An officer of the Indian Administrative Service shall from the date of confirmation contribute compulsorily towards a Provident Fund at a minimum rate prescribed by Government from time to time.

(h) *Leave.*—Leave will be admissible to an officer of the Indian Administrative Service as for a Class I Officer of the Central Government in terms of the Revised Leave Rules, 1933, as amended from time to time.

(i) *Medical Attendance.*—An officer of the Indian Administrative Service will be entitled to the same facilities as are admissible at present to a Class I

Officer of the Central Government under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944, till such time as a separate set of Medical Attendance Rules is framed for officers of the Indian Administrative Service.

(j) *Retirement Benefits.*—The terms are at present under consideration.

2. *Indian Foreign Service.*—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period which will not ordinarily exceed 3 years. Successful candidates will be required to attend a preliminary course of lectures for three months in India and will then be sent abroad for training for 18 months, a part of which will be spent in a foreign University, where they will be required to study such subjects as are prescribed and a foreign language. On completion of training abroad probationers will be required to undergo further training in India. During their period of training, the probationers will be required to pass one or more examinations before they become eligible for confirmation in the Service.

(b) On the conclusion of his/her period of probation and on his/her passing the prescribed examinations Government may confirm the officer in his/her appointment, or if his/her work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him/her from the Service or may extend his/her period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(c) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he/she is not likely to prove suitable for the Foreign Service, Government may discharge him/her forthwith.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under clauses (b) and (c) above.

(e) *Pay scales*:

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—400—450—450—500—540—30—600—E.B.—30—870—40—950 (19 years).

Senior Scale: Rs. 800 (6th year or under)—50—1,000—60—1,300—50—1,800 (25 years).

(f) A probationer will receive the following pay during probation:—

First year Rs. 350 per mensem.
Second year Rs. 400 per mensem.
Third year Rs. 450 per mensem.

This may be supplemented as necessary with an allowance towards the cost of training abroad.

NOTE.—Annual increments during probation will be contingent on the probationer passing the prescribed tests if any and showing progress to the satisfaction of Government.

On successful completion of probation, a probationer will be confirmed in the Indian Foreign Service.

(g) An officer belonging to the Indian Foreign Service will be liable to serve anywhere inside or outside India.

(h) Other conditions of service, *e.g.*, Leave, Pension, etc., will be determined by Government later.

3. *Indian Police Service.*—(a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period of one year which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as Government may determine.

(b), (c), (d) — As in clauses (b), (c) and (d) for the Indian Administrative Service.

(e) An officer belonging to the Indian Police Service will ordinarily be appointed in the State to which he/she belongs or in which he/she is domiciled. He/she is, however, liable to service anywhere in India either under the Central Government or under a State Government.

(f) *Pay Scales*:

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850 (19 years).

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1100—1100—1,150 (in the 22nd year).

Selection Grade: Rs. 1,250.

NOTE.—Posts remunerated above the time-scale (*i.e.* Inspectors General of Police, Deputy Inspectors General of Police, and Superintendents of Police on the Selection Grade) constitute 20 per cent of Senior posts under each State Government.

(g), (h), (i), (j) — As in clauses (g), (h), (i) and (j), for the Indian Administrative Service.

4. *Indian Audit and Accounts Service,*
5. *Indian Defence Accounts Service,*
6. *Indian Railway Accounts Service, and*
7. *Indian Customs and Excise Service.*

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failure to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.

(b) Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi by the lower standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 in the time scale during the period of their probation. Probationers who can read, write and speak in Hindi, may be exempted by the General Manager from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

(c) If, in the opinion of Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General, as the case may be, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he/she is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him/her forthwith.

(d) On the conclusion of his/her period of probation, Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General as the case may be may confirm the officer in his/her appointment or if his/her work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General, as the case may be, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him/her from the service or may extend his/her period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

(e) The Indian Defence Accounts Service carries with it a definite liability for service in any part of India as well as for Field Service in or out of India.

Scales of Pay

Indian Audit and Accounts Service:

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grades: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600—1,600—100—1,800.

Senior Administrative grades: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—2,000—125—2,250.

NOTE 1.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

NOTE 2.—The officers on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless they pass the departmental examination in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

Indian Defence Accounts Service:

Junior Scale: 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

Controller-General of Defence Accounts: Under consideration.

Indian Railway Accounts Service:

(a) Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative grade: Under consideration.

(b) On appointment, a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself/herself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his/her failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him/her consequent on his/her appointment as probationer.

(c) Increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped if they fail to pass Departmental examination within the two years' probationary period. In cases where the probationary period has to be extended for failing to pass all the Departmental examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing Departmental examinations and being confirmed after expiry of the extended period of probation, they will be allowed to draw the increments only from the date following that on which the last examination ends; this will not affect the date of their future increments.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

Indian Customs and Excise Service:

Time Scale:

(i) Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850 (Junior Scale).

(ii) Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150 (Senior Scale).

Collectors of Customs: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

Collector of Central Excise:

Gr. II Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Gr. I Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

NOTE 1.—The officer on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless he/she passes the departmental examinations in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

NOTE 2.—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Customs and Excise Service which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

8. *Indian Income-tax Service Class I.*—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failures to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he/she is unlikely to become efficient Government may discharge him/her forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his/her period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his/her appointment, or if his/her work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him/her from the service or may extend his/her period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit; provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) *Scale of Pay*:

Grade II:

Time Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Grade I:

Time Scale: Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax.
Rs. 1,000—50—1,400.

Commissioners of Income Tax, Grade II:
Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Commissioners of Income Tax, Grade I:
Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

NOTE 1.—The officer on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless he/she passes the departmental examinations in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

NOTE 2.—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Income Tax Service Class I which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

9. *Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways*:

(1) (a) Candidates selected for appointment will be appointed as probationary officers in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments for a period of three years during which they will undergo the training as indicated at the end of para 13, and put in a minimum period of one year's probation in a working post. If the period of training has to be extended in any case, due to the training having not been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

(b) During this probationary period the agreement which probationary officers are required to sign may be terminated by three months' notice on either side.

(c) At the conclusion of the probationary term of 3 years, officers who have passed the written and oral tests prescribed in the subjects in which they have been trained, and, whose work and conduct has in the opinion of Government been found satisfactory will be confirmed in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments. On confirmation their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side. Failure to pass the prescribed written and oral tests involves liability to removal from service.

(d) Within 5 years of their appointments as probationers officers may be allocated to the Transportation (Traffic) or the Commercial Department. They will thereafter, continue in the Department to which they are allotted unless it is considered necessary in the public interest to transfer any particular officer from one to the other Department.

On appointment, a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself/herself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his/her

failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him/her consequent on his/her appointment as probationer.

(2) Probationers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi by the lower standard, modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 in the time scale during the period of their probation. Probationers who can read, write and speak in Hindi, may be exempted by the General Manager from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

(3) Officers (including probationers) of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways recruited under these rules, will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the Indian Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

(4) Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from that date.

(5) Officers recruited under these rules shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

(6) Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim as a matter of right to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers in the exigencies of service to any other Railway or project in or out of India.

(7) The relative seniority of officers appointed will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination; if the period of training and consequently the period of probation has to be extended in any particular case due to the training having not been completed satisfactorily, the officer will be liable to lose in seniority. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed otherwise than by a competitive examination positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

(8) *Scales of Pay*:

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative grade: Under consideration.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

Increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped if they fail to pass the Departmental Examinations within the first two years of the training and probationary period. In cases where the training period has to be extended for failing to pass all the Departmental Examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the Departmental Examinations after expiry of the extended period of training, they will be allowed to draw the increments only from the date following that on which the last examination ends; this will not affect the date of their future increments.

(9) The increments will be given for approved service only and in accordance with rules of the Department.

(10) Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection: mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

(11) The administrative appointments in the Transportation (Traffic) Department are also open to officers of the Transportation (Power) Department.

(12) The administrative appointments are not reserved for officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial or Transportation (Power) Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, and the Government of India reserve the right to appoint at their discretion, an officer of any department of a Railway to any of these posts.

(13) Officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments are eligible for appointment to administrative posts in the Agency and the Division.

Courses of training for probationers in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments.

NOTE 1.—The Government of India reserve the right to reduce at their discretion, the period of training in the case of candidates who have had previous training or experience either in the United Kingdom or India.

NOTE 2.—The programmes of training given below have been drawn up chiefly for the purpose of guidance: they may be varied at the discretion of General Managers to suit particular cases provided that the total aggregate period of training is not ordinarily curtailed.

(1) Length of Course—Two years.

	months
Training in Baroda Staff College—once in each of the two years.	3½
Area School to learn Guard's duties etc.	1
Working as Guard*	1
Attached to Yard Master	1
Posted to Goods and Transhipment Shed	1½
Traffic Accounts, including personal preparation of Balance Sheet at Stations.	2
Area School to qualify as Assistant Station Master.	1
Working as Assistant Station Master, Station Master and Yard Foreman*.	3
Working as Assistant Locomotive Foreman*.	1
Working as Assistant Controller ...	2
Training in District or Divisional Office	2
Training in Headquarters' office (Operating). Training in Headquarters' Office (Commercial).	5
TOTAL ...	24

(2) Provided he/she passes the examination at the end of his/her two years' training a probationer will be given charge of a working post on probation for a further year.

(3) Examination will be held as may be required at the close of courses as well as at intervals during the period of training.

*NOTE.—Before a probationer is put to work independently as a Guard, Assistant Station Master, Station Master, Yard Foreman, Assistant Locomotive Foreman, or Assistant Controller, he/she must be examined by a responsible officer of the administration in the respective duties for each of these posts and declared qualified.

10. *Indian Postal Service (Class I)*.—(a) Selected candidates will be under training in this department for a period which will not ordinarily exceed two years. During this period they will be required to pass the prescribed departmental test.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer under training is unsatisfactory or shows that he/she is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him/her forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his/her period of training Government may confirm the officer in his/her appointment or, if his/her work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him/her from the service or may extend his/her period of training for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) *Scales of pay*:

Junior Time Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

(Officers under training will draw pay in this time scale).

Senior Time Scale: Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Directors of Postal Services: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Postmaster-General: Rs. 1800—100—2,000.

(f) An officer under training will not be eligible to draw the next increment unless he/she passes the departmental examination.

(g) It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Postal Service, Class I, which Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

11. *Military lands and Cantonments Service (Class I and Class II)*:

(a) A candidate selected for appointment will remain on probation for a period of 2 years. During this period he will be required to undergo such course of training in Cantonment and Land Administration for not less than six months as Government may prescribe.

(b) During the period of probation a candidate will be required to pass the prescribed departmental examination.

(c) If at any time during the period of or at the end of probation—

(i) the Government does not consider the probationer suitable for appointment to the Service; or

(ii) the probationer has not passed the departmental examination mentioned in (b) above,

his services will be dispensed with:

Provided that in a case falling under clause (i), above, the probationer concerned will be apprised of the grounds on which action is proposed to be taken and given an opportunity of showing cause against it, before orders are passed by the authority competent to terminate his employment.

(d) A candidate will, after he has satisfactorily completed his period of probation and has passed the departmental examination, be confirmed as a member of the Service, provided that he has been recommended for confirmation by the Director, Military Lands and Cantonments.

(e) No annual increment which may become due will be admissible to a member of the Service during his probation, unless he has passed the departmental examination. An increment which was not thus drawn will be allowed from the date of passing of the departmental examination.

(f) The scales of pay are as under:

ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS	
(i) Director, Mily. Lands and Cantonments.	Rs. 1,600—100—1,800.
(ii) Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantt.	(A) Rs. 1,300—60—1,600 (one appointment). (B) Rs. 1,000—50—1,400.
CLASS I. *Senior Scale*	
(iii) Deputy Assistant Directors, Mily. Lands and Cantonments, Mily. Estates Officers and Executive Officers (Grade I).	Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.
Junior Scale	
(iv) Executive Officers (Grade II).	Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.
CLASS II	
(v) Executive Officers	Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650

(g) (i) Class I Officers (Grade I and II) will normally be appointed as Deputy Assistant Directors, Military Estates Officers, and as Executive Officers to Class I Cantonments and Class II Cantonments to which sub-clause (i) of clause (e) of sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, is applicable.

(ii) Class II Executive Officers will normally be appointed to Cantonments other than those mentioned in (i) above.

(h) (i) All promotions will be made by selection (seniority being considered only when the claims of two or more candidates are equal on merits) by Government on the recommendations of a Departmental Promotion Committee appointed in this behalf by the Government. On promotion from Class II to Grade II of Class I, and from Grade II to Grade I of Class I, pay will be regulated under the Fundamental Rules.

(ii) No officer will be promoted to Grade I of Class I before the completion of a total period of 5 years in the Service (Class I and/or Class II).

(i) The Revised Leave Rules, 1933, as amended from time to time will apply.

(j) No member of the Services shall undertake any work not connected with his official duties without the previous sanction of Government.

12. *The Central Secretariat Service*.—(a) The Central Secretariat Service will consist of three grades as follows:—

Grade I—Under Secretary: Pay Rs. 800—50—1,150.

Grade II—Superintendent: Pay Rs. 530—30—800.

Grade III—Assistant Superintendent: Pay Rs. 275—25—500.

Direct recruitment is made to Grade III.

(b) Officers recruited direct to Grade III will be on probation for 2 years during which they will undergo such training and pass such Departmental tests as may be prescribed by Government. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the tests will result in the discharge of the probationer from service.

(c) On the conclusion of his/her period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his/her appointment, or if his/her work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him/her from the Service or may extend his/her period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) Officers of Grade III who have acquired sufficient experience by working in the Sections in the Secretariat and officers of Grade II will normally be heads of 'Sections' while officers of Grade I will normally be in charge of Branches consisting of one or more Sections.

(f) Officers of Grade III with at least 6 years' service in the grade will be eligible for promotion to Grade II and officers with a total service of 12 years in Grades II and III (including at least 4 years in Grade II) for promotion to Grade I. Departmental tests may be prescribed to determine the suitability of candidates for promotion.

(g) Officers of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service will be eligible for appointment to the Indian Civil Administrative (Central) Cadre consisting of higher administrative posts in the Central Secretariat in accordance with the Indian Civil Administrative (Central) Cadre Scheme.

(h) As regards leave, pension and other conditions of service officers of the Central Secretariat Service will be treated similarly to other Class I and Class II officers.

APPENDIX V.

Vacancies in the Cadres of the Indian Police Service in any of the following States will ordinarily be filled only by persons domiciled therein, *vide* Note 2 under rule 6 (a) :—

1 Assam (including tribal areas and Manipur)
2 Bihar
3 Orissa
4 West Bengal and Tripura
5 Bombay and Cutch
6 Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal.
7 Madras and Coorg
8 Punjab, Delhi
9 The Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Ajmer and Panth Piploda.
10 Hyderabad
11 Rajastan
12 Madhya Bharat
13 Sourashtra
14 Mysore
15 Travancore and Cochin
16 Pepsu
17 Vindhya Pradesh

NOTE 1.—The Delhi candidates at the time of applying must give their choice as to the Selection area (U.P. or Punjab) from which they wish to compete.

NOTE 2.—Candidates from Himachal Pradesh will also be eligible to apply for the I.P.S. It has not yet been decided in which selection area Himachal Pradesh should be included. The candidates from that State will be appointed to the cadre of that State in which selection area Himachal Pradesh is included.

APPENDIX VI.

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he/she belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Assam

Throughout the State :—

1 Bansphor
2 Bhuinmali or Mali
3 Brittial-Bania or Bania
4 Dhupi or Dhobi
5 Dugla or Dholi
6 Hira
7 Jhalo or Malo
8 Kaibartta or Jaliya
9 Lalbegi
10 Mahara
11 Mehtar or Bhangi
12 Muchi
13 Namasudra
14 Patni
15 Sutradhar

Bihar

1. Throughout the State :—

1 Bauri
2 Bantar
3 Bhogta
4 Chamar
5 Chaupal
6 Dhobi
7 Dom
8 Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi
9 Ghasi
10 Halalkhor
11 Hari, including Mehtar
12 Kanjar
13 Kurariar
14 Lalbegi
15 Mochi
16 Musahar
17 Nat
18 Pan
19 Pasi
20 Rajwar
21 Turi

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau :—

Bhumij

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts :—

Bhuiya

4. In Shahabad district :—

Dabgar

Bombay

1. Throughout the State :—

1 Ager
2 Asodi
3 Bakad
4 Bhambi
5 Bhangi
6 Chakrawadya-Dasar
7 Chalwadi
8 Chambhar, or Mochigar, or Samagar
9 Chena-Dasaru
10 Chuhar or Chuhra
11 Dakaleru
12 Dhegu-Megu
13 Dhor
14 Garoda
15 Halleer
16 Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar
17 Holaya, or Garode
18 Kolcha, or Kolgha
19 Lingader
20 Machigar
21 Madig or Mang
22 Mahar
23 Mahyavanshi
24 Mangarudi
25 Meghval, or Menghwar
26 Mini Madig
27 Mukri
28 Nadia
29 Rohit
30 Shenva, or Shindhaya
31 Shingdav, or Shingadya
32 Sochi
33 Timali
34 Turi
35 Vankar
36 Vitholia

2 Throughout the State except in Gujrat division :—
Mochi

3 In North Kanara district :—
Kotegar

Madhya Pradesh

Scheduled Castes	*Localities*
1 Basor or Burud.	Throughout the State
2 Bahna or Bahana.	
3 Balahi or Balai.	
4 Chamar	
5 Dom	
6 Mang	
7 Mehtar or Bhangi.	
8 Mochi	
9 Satnami	
10 Audhelia	In Bilaspur district

11	Bedar ...	In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.
12	Chadar ...	In Bhandara and Sagar districts
13	Dahait or Dahayat.	In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.
14	Dewar ...	In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.
15	Dhanuk ...	In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.
16	Dohor ...	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
17	Ghasi or Ghasia	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.
18	Holiya ...	In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
19	Kaikadi ...	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur, and Wardha districts.
20	Kotia ...	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malva tahsils of Hoshangabad districts; in Chhindwara district *except* in Seoni sub-division thereof: and in Sagar district *except* in Damoh sub-division thereof.
21	Khangar ...	In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
22	Kori ...	In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.
23	Madgi ...	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur, and Wardha districts.
24	Mahar and Mehra.	Throughout the State except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25	Rujjhar ...	In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

Madras

Throughout the State :—

1 Adi Andhra
2 Adi Dravida
3 Adi Karnataka
4 Ajila
5 Arunthathiyar
6 Baira
7 Bakuda
8 Bandi
9 Bariki
10 Bavuri
11 Bellara
12 Byagari
13 Chachati
14 Chakkiliyan
15 Chalavadi
16 Chamar
17 Chandala
18 Cheruman
19 Dandasi
20 Devendrakulathan
21 Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano
22 Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23 Godagali
24 Godari
25 Godda
26 Gosangi
27 Hasla
28 Holeya
29 Jaggali
30 Jambuvulu
31 Kadan
32 Kalladi
33 Kanakkan
34 Karimpalan
35 Kodalo
36 Koosa
37 Koraga
38 Kudubi
39 Kudumban
40 Kuravan
41 Kurichchan
42 Madari
43 Madiga
44 Maila
45 Mala (including agency Malas)
46 Mala Dasu
47 Malasar
48 Matangi
49 Mavilan
50 Moger
51 Muchi
52 Mundala
53 Nalakeyava
54 Nayadi
55 Pagadai
56 Painda
57 Paky
58 Pallan
59 Pambada
60 Pamidi
61 Panan
62 Panchama
63 Panniandi
64 Paraiyan
65 Paravan
66 Pulayan
67 Puthirai Vannan
68 Raneyar
69 Samagara
70 Samban
71 Sapari
72 Semman
73 Thoti
74 Tiruvalluvar
75 Valluvan
76 Valmiki
77 Vettuvan

Orissa

Throughout the State :—

1 Adi-Andhra
2 Anant or Amat
3 Audhelia
4 Badaik
5 Bagheti
6 Bajikar
7 Bari
8 Bariki
9 Basor or Burud
10 Bauri
11 Bauti
12 Bavuri
13 Bedia or Bejia
14 Beldar
15 Bhata
16 Bhumij
17 Chachati
18 Chamar
19 Chandala (Chandal)
20 Cherua or Chhelia
21 Dandasi
22 Desuabhumij
23 Dewar
24 Dhanwar
25 Dharua
26 Dhoba or dhobi
27 Dom or Dombo
28 Dosadha
29 Ganda
30 Ghantarghada or Ghantra
31 Ghasi or Ghasia
32 Ghogia
33 Ghusuria
34 Godagali
35 Godari
36 Godra
37 Gokha
38 Gunju or Ganju
39 Haddi or Hadi or Hari
40 Irika
41 Jaggali
42 Kandra or Kandara
43 Karua
44 Katia
45 Kela
46 Khadala
47 Kodalo
48 Kori
49 Kumbhar
50 Kurunga
51 Laban
52 Laheri
53 Madari
54 Madiga
55 Mahuria
56 Mala or Jhala
57 Mang
58 Mangan
59 Mehra or Mahar
60 Mehtar or Bhangi
61 Mewar
62 Mochi or Muchi
63 Mundapotta
64 Nagarchi
65 Paidi

66 Painda
67 Pamidi
68 Pan or Pano
69 Panchama
70 Panika
71 Panka
72 Pantanti
73 Pap
75 Pasi
75 Patial or Patikar or Patratanti or Patua
76 Pradhan
77 Rajna
78 Relli
79 Sabakhia
80 Samasi
81 Sanei
82 Sapari
83 Satnami
84 Sidhria
85 Sinduria
86 Siyal
87 Sukuli
88 Tamadia
89 Tamudia
90 Tiar or Tior
91 Turi
92 Valamiki or Valmiki

Punjab

Throughout the State :—

1 Ad Dharmi
2 Bangali
3 Barar
4 Batwal
5 Bawaria
6 Bajigar
7 Balmiki or Chura
8 Bhanjra
9 Chamar
10 Chanal
11 Dagi
12 Dhanak
13 Dumna or Mahasha
14 Gagra
15 Gandhila
16 Kabirpanthi
17 Khatik
18 Kori or Koli
19 Marija or Marecha
20 Mazhabi
21 Megh
22 Nat
23 Od
24 Pasi
25 Perna
26 Pherera
27 Ramdasi or Ravidasi
28 Sanhai
29 Sanhal
30 Sansi
31 Sapela
32 Sarera
33 Sikligar
34 Sirkiband

Uttar Pradesh

1. Throughout the State :—

1 Agariya
2 Badi
3 Badhik
4 Baheliya
5 Baiga
6 Baiswar
7 Bajaniya
8 Bajgi
9 Balahar
10 Balmiki
11 Bangali
12 Banmanus
13 Bansphor
14 Barwar
15 Basor
16 Bawariya
17 Beldar
18 Beriya
19 Bhantu
20 Bhoksa
21 Bhuiya
22 Bhuyiar
23 Boria
24 Chamar
25 Chero
26 Dabgar
27 Dhangar
28 Dhanuk
29 Dharkar
30 Dhobi
31 Dhusia or Jhusia
32 Dom
33 Domar
34 Dusadh
35 Gharami
36 Ghasiya
37 Gual
38 Habura
39 Hari
40 Hela
41 Jatava
42 Kalabaz
43 Kanjar
44 Kapariya
45 Karwal
46 Khairaha
47 Kharot
48 Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).
49 Kol
50 Korwa
51 Lalbegi
52 Majhwar
53 Nat
54 Pankha
55 Parahiya
56 Pasi
57 Patari
58 Rawat
59 Saharya
60 Sanorhiya
61 Sansiya
62 Shilpkar
63 Turaiha

2 In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range :—
Gond

West Bengal

Throughout the State :—

1 Bagdi
2 Bahelis
3 Baiti
4 Bauri
5 Bediya
6 Beldar
7 Bhuimali
8 Bhuiya
9 Bhumij
10 Bind
11 Chamar
12 Dhoba
13 Doai
14 Dom
15 Dosadh
16 Ghasi
17 Gonrhi
18 Hari
19 Jalia Kaibartta
20 Jhalo Malo or Malo
21 Kadar
22 Kandra
23 Kaora
24 Karenga
25 Kastha
26 Kaur
27 Khaira
28 Khatik
29 Koch
30 Konai
31 Konwar
32 Kora
33 Kotal
34 Lalbegi
35 Lodha
36 Lohar
37 Mahar
38 Mahli
39 Mal
40 Mallah
41 Malpahariya
42 Mehtor
43 Muchi
44 Musahar
45 Nagesia
46 Namasudra
47 Nuniya
48 Paliya
49 Pan
50 Pasi
51 Patni
52 Pod
53 Rabha
54 Rajbanshi
55 Rajwar
56 Sunri
57 Tiyar
58 Turi

Hyderabad

Throughout the State :—

1 Anamuk
2 Aray (Mala)
3 Arwa Mala
4 Beda (Budga) Jangam
5 Bindla
6 Byagara
7 Chalvadi
8 Chambhar
9 Dakkal (Dokkalwar)
10 Dhor
11 Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).
12 Holeya
13 Holeya Dasari
14 Kolupulvandlu
15 Madiga
16 Mahar
17 Mala
18 Mala Dasari
19 Mala Hannai
20 Malajangam
21 Mala Masti
22 Mala Sale (Netkani)
23 Mala Sanyasi
24 Mang
25 Mang Garodi
26 Manne
27 Mashti
28 Mehtar
29 Mitha Ayyalwar
30 Mochi
31 Samagara
32 Sindhollu (Chindollu)

Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State :—

1 Bagri or Bagdi
2 Balai

3 Barahar or Basod
4 Bargunda
5 Bedia
6 Bhambi
7 Bhangi or Mehtar
8 Chamar
9 Chidar
10 Dhanuk
11 Kanjar
12 Khatik
13 Koli
14 Mahar
15 Mochi
16 Nat
17 Pardhi
18 Pasi
19 Sansi

Mysore

Throughout the State :—

1 Adidravida
2 Adikarnataka
3 Banjara or Lambani
4 Bhovi
5 Koracha
6 Korama

Patiala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State :—

1 Ad Dharmi
2 Bangali
3 Barar
4 Batwal
5 Bawaria
6 Bazigar
7 Balmiki or Chura
8 Bhanjra
9 Chamar
10 Chanal
11 Dagi
12 Dhanak
13 Dumna or Mahasha
14 Gagra
15 Gandhila
16 Kabirpanthi
17 Khatik
18 Kori or Koli
19 Marija or Marecha
20 Mazhabi
21 Megh
22 Nat
23 Od
24 Pasi
25 Perna
26 Pherera
27 Ramdasi or Ravidasi
28 Sanhai
29 Sanhal
30 Sansi
31 Sapela
32 Sarera
33 Sikligar
34 Sirkiband

Rajasthan

Throughout the State :—

1 Adi Dharmi
2 Aheri
3 Badi
4 Bagri
5 Bajgar
6 Bansphor
7 Bargi
8 Bawaria
9 Bhand
10 Bhangi
11 Bidakia
12 Chamar
13 Chura
14 Dabgar
15 Dhankia
16 Dheda
17 Dome
18 Gandia
19 Garancha Mehtar
20 Godhi
21 Jatia
22 Kalbelia
23 Kapadia Sansi
24 Khangar
25 Khatka
26 Kooch Band
27 Koria
28 Kunjar
29 Madari (Bazigar)
30 Majhabi
31 Mehar
32 Mehtar
33 Mochi
34 Nut
35 Pasi
36 Raigar
37 Ramdasia
38 Rawal
39 Sarbhangi
40 Singiwala
41 Sansi
42 Thori
43 Tirgar
44 Valmiki

Saurashtra

Throughout the State :—

1 Bawa (Dhedh)
2 Bhangi
3 Chamadia
4 Chamar
5 Dangashia
6 Garoda
7 Garmatang
8 Hadi
9 Meghwal
10 Senva
11 Shemalia
12 Thori
13 Turi
14 Turi-Barot
15 Vankar

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State :—

1 Ayyanavar
2 Bharatar
3 Chakkiliyan
4 Domban
5 Eravalan
6 Kakkalan
7 Kanakkan
8 Kavara
9 Kootan (Koodan)
10 Kuravan
11 Mannan
12 Nayadi
13 Padannan
14 Pallan
15 Palluvan
16 Panan
17 Paravan
18 Parayan (Sambavar)
19 Pathiyan
20 Perumannan
21 Pulayan
22 Thandan
23 Ulladan
24 Uraly
25 Vallan
26 Valluvan
27 Vannan
28 Velon
29 Vetan
30 Vettuvan

Ajmer

Throughout the State :—

1 Aheri
2 Bagri
3 Balai
4 Bambhi
5 Bansphod
6 Baori
7 Bargi
8 Bazigar
9 Bhangi
10 Bidakia
11 Chammar
12 Dabgar
13 Dhanak
14 Dhed
15 Dhobi
16 Dholi
17 Dom
18 Garoda
19 Gancha
20 Jatava
21 Kalbelia
22 Khangar
23 Khatik
24 Koli
25 Koria
26 Kuchband
27 Mahar
28 Meghwal
29 Mochi
30 Nat
31 Pasi
32 Raigar
33 Rawal
34 Sarbhangi
35 Saragara
36 Satia
37 Thori
38 Tirgar
39 Kanjar
40 Sansi

Bhopal

Throughout the State :—

1 Balahi
2 Basar
3 Bedia
4 Beldar
5 Chamar
6 Chitar
7 Dhanuk
8 Dome
9 Khatik
10 Koli
11 Kanjar
12 Mehtar Bhangi
13 Mehar
14 Mang
15 Nut
16 Silawat

Bilaspur

Throughout the State :—

1 Chamar
2 Julahe
3 Dumne (Bhanjre)
4 Chuhre
5 Hesi (Turi)
6 Chhimbe (Dhobi)
7 Bangali
8 Sarehoe
9 Daule

Coorg

Throughout the State :—

1 Adi Dravida
2 Adi Karnataka
3 Adiya
4 Balagai
5 Holeya
6 Madiga
7 Muchi
8 Mundala
9 Panchama
10 Paraya
11 Samagara

Delhi

Throughout the State :—

1 Adi-Dharmi
2 Agria
3 Aheria
4 Balai
5 Banjara
6 Bawaria
7 Bazigar
8 Bhangi
9 Bhil
10 Chamar
11 Chanwar Chamar
12 Chohra (Sweeper)
13 Chuhra (Balmiki)
14 Dhanak or Dhanuk
15 Dhobi
16 Dom
17 Gharrami
18 Jatva Jatav Chamar
19 Julaha (Weaver)
20 Kabirpanthi
21 Kachhandha
22 Kanjar
23 Khatik
24 Koli
25 Lalbegi
26 Madari
27 Mallah
28 Mazhabi
29 Megwal
30 Mochi
31 Nat (Rana)
32 Pasi
33 Perna
34 Ram Dasia
35 Ravidasi or Raidasi
36 Rehgarh or Raigar
37 Sansi
38 Sapera
39 Sikligar
40 Singiwala or Kalbelia
41 Sirkiband

Himachal Pradesh

Throughout the State :—

1 Ad-dharmi
2 Balmiki or Chura or Bhangi or Sweeper.
3 Bangali
4 Banjara
5 Barar
6 Bawaria
7 Bazigar
8 Hesi
9 Bhanjra
10 Chamar
11 Chanal
12 Dagi
13 Daole
14 Dhaki or Toori
15 Doom or Doomna
16 Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17 Koli
18 Mazhabi
19 Mochi
20 Nat
21 Od
22 Pasi
23 Phrera
24 Ramdasi or Ravidasi
25 Ramdasia
26 Rehar
27 Sansi
28 Sapela
29 Sikligar
30 Sirkiband

Kutch

Throughout the State :—

1 Bhangi
2 Chamar
3 Garoda
4 Meghwal
5 Turi
6 Turi (Barot)

Manipur

Throughout the State :—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

Tripura

Throughout the State :—

1 Bagdi
2 Baiti
3 Bhunar
4 Chamar
5 Dandasi
6 Dhenuar
7 Dhoba
8 Duai
9 Dum
10 Ghasi
11 Gour
12 Gunar
13 Gur
14 Gorang
15 Jalia Kaibarta
16 Kahar
17 Kalindi
18 Kan
19 Kanugh
20 Keot
21 Kharia
22 Khadit
23 Khemch
24 Koch
25 Koir
26 Kol
27 Kora
28 Kotal
29 Mali
30 Bhuimali
31 Mehtor
32 Muchi
33 Namsudra
34 Patni
35 Sabar
36 Mahisyadas

Vindya Pradesh

1 Basor (Bansphor)
2 Chamar
3 Dahait
4 Dharkar
5 Dher
6 Dom
7 Domar or Doris
8 Kuchhandhia
9 Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk
10 Mochi

APPENDIX VI-A

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he/she belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinariiy reside.

List of Scheduled Tribes

Assam

1 In the Autonomous Districts :—

1 Dimasa (Kachari)
2 Garo
3 Hajong
4 Khasi and Jaintia
5 Any Kuki tribes
6 Lakher
7 Any Lushai (Mizo) tribe
8 Mikir
9 Any Naga tribes
10 Synteng

2 In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts :—

1 Abor
2 Aka
3 Apatani
4 Dafla
5 Galong
6 Khampti
7 Kishmi
8 Any Naga tribes
9 Singpho
10 Momba
11 Sherdukpen

3 In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas :—

1 Boro—Borokachari
2 Deori
3 Hojai
4 Kachari
5 Lalung
6 Mech
7 Miri
8 Rabha

Bihar

1 Throughout the State :—

1 Asur
2 Baiga
3 Bathudi
4 Bedia
5 Binjhia
6 Birhor
7 Birjia
8 Chero
9 Chik Baraik
10 Gond
11 Gorait
12 Ho
13 Karmali
14 Kharia
15 Kharwar
16 Khond
17 Kisan
18 Kora
19 Korwa
20 Lohara

21 Mahli
22 Mal Paharia
23 Munda
24 Oraon
25 Parhaiya
26 Santal
27 Sauria Paharia
28 Savar

2 In the districts of Ranchi, Singbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum: Bhumij

Bombay

Throughout the State

1 Barda
2 Bavacha
3 Bhil, including Bhagalia, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Raval Bhil, and Tadvi Bhil.
4 Chodhara
5 Dhanka
6 Dhodia
7 Dubla
8 Gamit or Gamta
9 Gond
10 Kathodi or Katkari
11 Konkna
12 Koli Dhor
13 Koli Mahadev
14 Mavchi
15 Naikda or Nayak
16 Pardhi, including Advichincher, and Phanse Pardhi
17 Patelia
18 Pomla
19 Powara
20 Rathaw
21 Thakur
22 Valvai
23 Varli
24 Vasava

Madhya Pradesh

In—

(1) Melghat taluq of Amravati District,
(2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,
(3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdaipur. Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
(4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
(5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,
(6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district,
(7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,
(8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg District.
(9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla District,
(10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar District,
(11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia Tahsils of Raigarh district,
(12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh. Pal, Samari and Sitapur Tahsils of Sargula District :—

1 Andh
2 Baiga
3 Bhaina
4 Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar- Bhumia.
5 Bhattra
6 Bhil
7 Bhunjia
8 Binjhwar
9 Birhul or Birhor
10 Dhanwar
11 Gadaba or Gadba
12 Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudla (Muria)].
13 Halba
14 Kamar
15 Kawar or Kenwar
16 Khria.
17 Kondh or Khond or Kandh
18 Kol
19 Kolan
20 Korku
21 Korwa
22 Majhwar
23 Munda
24 Nagesia or Nagasia
25 Nihal
26 Oraon
27 Pardhan
28 Pardhi
29 Parja
30 Saonta or Saunta
31 Sawar or Sawara

Madras

Throughout the State:

1 Aranadan
2 Bagata
3 Bhottadas—Boda Bhottada Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4 Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5 Chenchu
6 Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7 Gondi—Modua Gond and Rajo Gond,
8 Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9 Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10 Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya, Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11 Holva
12 Jadapus
13 Jatapus
14 Kammara
15 Kattunayakan
16 Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17 Kodu
18 Kommar
19 Konda Dhoras
20 Konda Kapus
21 Kondareddis
22 Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23 Kota
24 Kotia—Bartika, Bentho Oriya, Dhullia or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25 Koya or Goud, with its subsects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26 Kudiya
27 Kurumana
28 Manna Dhora
29 Maune
30 Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora
31 Muria
32 Paigarapu
33 Palasi
34 Paniyan
35 Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36 Reddi Dhoras
37 Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38 Sholaga
39 Toda
40 Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

Orissa

roughout the State :—

1 Bagata
2 Baiga
3 Banjara or Banjari
4 Bathudi
5 Bhuiya or Bhuyan
6 Binjhal
7 Binjhia or Binjhoa
8 Birhor
9 Bondo Poraja
10 Chenchu
11 Dal
12 Gadaba
13 Ghara
14 Gond
15 Gorait or Korait
16 Ho
17 Jatapu
18 Juang
19 Kawar
20 Kharia or Kharian
21 Kharwar
22 Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.
23 Kisan
24 Kolah-Kol-Loharas
25 Kolha.
26 Koli
27 Kondadora
28 Kora
29 Korua

30 Koya
31 Kulis
32 Mahali
33 Mankidi
34 Mankirdia
35 Mirdhas
36 Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalis).
37 Mundari
38 Oraon
39 Paroja
40 Santal
41 Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42 Tharua

Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District :—

Tibetan

West Bengal

Throughout the State :—

1 Bhutia
2 Lepcha
3 Mech
4 Mru
5 Munda
6 Oraon
7 Santal

Hyderabad

Throughout the State :—

1 Andh
2 Bhil
3 Chenchu, or Chenchwar
4 Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5 Hill Reddis.
6 Kolam (including Mannervarlu).
7 Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8 Pardhan
9 Thoti

Madhya Bharat

1 Throughout the State :—

1 Gond
2 Korku
3 Seharia

2 In the Revenue District of Jhabua ; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone ; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar :—

Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

Mysore

Throughout the State :—

1 Hasalaru
2 Iruliga
3 Jenu Kuruba
4 Kadu-Kuruba
5 Maleru
6 Soligaru

Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State :—

Bhil

Saurashtra

Throughout the State :—

1 Adodia
2 Daffer
3 Ghantia
4 Miyana
5 Sindhi
6 Wedva Waghri

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State :—

1 Hill Pulaya
2 Kadar
3 Kanikaran
4 Kochu Velan
5 Malai Arayan
6 Malai Pandaram
7 Malai Vedan
8 Malayan
9 Malayarayar
10 Mannan
11 Muthuvan
12 Pallcyan
13 Palliyar
14 Ulladan (Hill dwellers)
15 Uraly
16 Vishavan

Ajmer

Throughout the State :—

Bhil

Bhopal

Throughout the State :—

1 Bhil
2 Gond
3 Keer
4 Karku
5 Mogia
6 Pardhi
7 Saharia, Sosia, or Sor

Coorg

Throughout the State :—

1 Korama
2 Kudiya
3 Kuruba
4 Maratha
5 Meda
6 Yerava

Himachal Pradesh

In Lahaul in Chamba District and in Spiti in Mahasu District :—

Tibetan

Kutch

Throughout the State :—

1 Bhils
2 Dhodia
3 Koli
4 Paradhi
5 Vaghri

Manipur

Throughout the State :—

1 Any Kuki Tribe
2 Any Lushai Tribe
3 Any Naga Tribe

Tripura

Throughout the State :—

1 Lushai
2 Mag
3 Kuki
4 Chakma
5 Garoo
6 Chaimal
7 Halam
8 Khasia
9 Bhutia
10 Munda including Kaur
11 Orang
12 Lepcha
13 Santal
14 Bhil
15 Tripura
16 Jamatia
17 Noatia
18 Riang

Vindhya Pradesh

Throughout the State :—

1 Agariya
2 Baiga
3 Bhumiya
4 Gond
5 Kamar
6 Khairwar
7 Majhi
8 Mawasi
9 Panika
10 Pao
11 Bhil
12 Bedia
13 Biar (Biyar)
14 Sonr

S. B. BAPAT, Jt. Secy.